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a source of inspiration to the student and to the younger members of the bar. Space will not allow even an enumeration of the names of the fifty-nine subjects of the biographies or a criticism of the individual sketches. It is, however, possible to say that the work of the biographers as a whole is of a very high character of excellence, as is only to be expected when the eminence of the contributors is considered. Professor Lewis's edition of *Great American Lawyers* will undoubtedly rank as one of the first sources of American Legal history.

J. S. S.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT. By Prescott F. Hall. Second Edition. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1908. pp. lxii, 619. 8vo.

The prediction made in the review of the first edition of this book, 13 HARV. L. REV. 314, that it would prove invaluable as a manual of ready reference, has been fulfilled. In 1903 a forty-seven page supplement, including the more recent Massachusetts cases, the references to the Revised Laws, and the legislation of 1903, was found necessary. And now a new edition giving a complete index of the decisions and statutes through 1907 has been demanded and published. The original arrangement has not been departed from in this second edition; but the topics, notably the sections on "Construction of Express Covenants and Provisions," and on "Bankruptcy and Receivership," are more fully dealt with. The text has been subdivided, and its use facilitated by a large increase in the number of section headings, all set in bold-faced type. Some dozen new forms are added to the useful appendix prepared for the earlier edition; and a convenient index of forms appears for the first time.

The local character of the work is, of course, still maintained. Much of Massachusetts real estate law peculiarly invites theoretical discussion. But Mr. Hall's purpose is primarily to serve the active practitioner by stating exhaustively the law, as far as possible in the language of the court and with sufficient fulness to save, in many instances, a resort to the original reports; and this aim, while not at variance with scientific discussion of legal doctrines, is best secured by the author's limiting himself to his admirable summary of the law as it is. The book should be on the shelf of every lawyer, trustee, and real estate broker in the Commonwealth.

J. W.

SELECT ESSAYS IN ANGLO-AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY. By various authors: compiled and edited by a Committee of the Association of American Law Schools. In three volumes. Vol. II. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1908. pp. viii, 823. 8vo.

The second volume of *Select Essays* will probably be consulted more often than the first. It is made up of twenty-five essays on the history of particular topics of the Law, grouped under the sub-topics of Sources, the Courts, Procedure, and Equity. There also are two valuable appendices containing a list of sources for continental mediæval law, and of sources for American colonial law.

Further notice of this volume is deferred until the appearance of Vol. III.

N. A.

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEBATES IN THE CONVENTION WHICH FRAMED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, May-September, 1787. As recorded by James Madison. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. In two volumes. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1908. pp. xvii, 392; vi, 461. 8vo.

The publishers' summary is correct and comprehensive: "These two volumes contain an historical document of the first importance — James Madison's com-

plete record of the Constitutional Convention. This record is the only continuous chronicle of the proceedings of the Convention, and was kept by Madison himself in a kind of shorthand. The notes to this book [edition] include a comparison of Madison's journal with the records kept, respectively, by Robert Yates, Rufus King, and William Pierce."

It should be unnecessary here to review Madison's Journal. Whoever would know the genesis of American constitutional law must read it. Many of the questions that today perplex the nation are here foreshadowed in an almost uncanny way.

The present edition is well constructed. The insertion of the fragmentary comments of Yates, King, and Pierce as footnotes throws interesting sidelights on the main text and obviates burdensome appendices. The type is clear, but the words in many of the lines are unduly crowded, — a fault common in recent books. There is an adequate index. The edition is undoubtedly the most accurate and readable yet published.

H. S.

THE GROUNDS AND RUDIMENTS OF LAW. By William T. Hughes. Chicago: Usona Book Co. 1908. pp. xix, 356.

DATUM POSTS OF JURISPRUDENCE. By William T. Hughes. Chicago: Usona Book Co. 1907. pp. xiv, 250.

These two books may be considered together, for the motto of both, *Melius petere fontes quam sectari rivulos* (it is better to seek the fountains than to wander down the rivulets), sets forth their joint purpose. The author, to use his own figure, has sought to write a geography of the law. The "Grounds and Rudiments" describe the unknown land, the "Datum Posts" represent the illustrative maps. The fundamental principles of the law represent the continents, the maxims represent the countries, the great cases are the provinces, and the lesser cases the cities, towns and hamlets, according to their magnitude. The scheme of the "Grounds and Rudiments" is indicated by some of its chapter headings: Fundamental Principles, Conserving Principles of Procedure, Code Procedure, Practice Acts, Collateral Attack. To support his necessarily brief and general statements the author refers to the "Datum Posts," which consists of the cases which he has selected as leading, arranged in alphabetical order, tersely stated and surrounded by groups of lesser cases depending upon them. The two books taken together might be described as a mercator's projection of the law upon a small scale.

Certainly this method of treating the law is novel. To one who wishes to correlate the different branches of the law into a unit it will be of great assistance, whether he agrees with the author or not. But how far it will help to solve the immediate problems of every day is more open to doubt. A map of the world increases one's general knowledge, but it is a poor guide from Boston to New York. In those circumstances an ordnance map of the immediate region (represented here by the more usual text book) is more to the purpose. Yet the author deserves the thanks of brother lawyers for striving to chart, even in general fashion, a land which each year becomes more thickly covered with a forest of conflicting decisions.

E. H. A., jr.

PACIFIC BLOCKADE. By Albert E. Hogan. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1908. pp. 183.

FRANCE AND THE ALLIANCES. By André Tardieu. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1908. pp. x, 314.

STREET RAILWAY REPORTS ANNOTATED. Volume V. Albany: Matthew Bender and Company. 1908. pp. xlvii, 964. 8vo.

IDEALS OF THE REPUBLIC. By James Schouler. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1908. pp. xi, 304.